

points—by indulging in public in the promiscuous romp of the German. It would be a decent thing for Catholics of social standing to show their respect for the voice of the Church by omitting from their entertainments all dances in which close embracing and voluptuous music can form part. Fashion rules the fifty-cent picnic as well as the most exclusive "reception." A move for modesty at the top of the line will be felt in time at the end.

ST. JOSEPH'S BOYS' SCHOOL, GREYMOUTH.

The following is a copy of the report of the Inspector for the Grey Educational District on St. Joseph's Boys' School:—
Greymouth, December 21, 1885.

The Rev. Father Carew, Chairman St. Joseph's School Committee.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that according to your request I examined the above named school on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th inst.

Herewith I enclose a tabulated statement showing the marks gained by each scholar in each subject.

Those in the first and second standards were examined in the same manner as those standards in the public schools.

The history for the third and upper standards covered the periods from 1026 to 1485.

The arithmetic for the fifth standard included the work for the fourth and fifth standards in the public schools; and that for the sixth standard the work of the fourth, fifth, and sixth standards in those schools.

The sixth class was examined in the geography of the fifth standard, but this was owing to the necessity of adhering to the programme for the St. Patrick's Scholarship; moreover, after preparing the pupils in the geography of the sixth standard, until September, the teacher was, he informs me, obliged to altar his programme, and herefore had but the remaining four months in which to prepare for the examination. All presented in the first, second fifth, and sixth standards have passed. There are three failures in the third, and one in the fourth standard—but these are evidently largely attributable to irregular attendance.

In the third, fourth, and fifth standards, spelling is a decidedly weak subject, 5 out of 9 in the third, 4 out of ten in the fourth, and one out of 5 in the fifth having failed in that subject. On the other hand the reading generally is very creditable.

I would, however, recommend the introduction of another set of reading books. Those in use, though containing some excellent extracts, are not well graded, especially for the lower classes. For the latter, the introduction of something more attractive would, I believe, prove beneficial.

The number of scholars on the roll is 67; and of these 63 were presented, 49 in the standards; but one having refused to compete, the number was reduced to 48. Of these 44 or 91.6 per cent. passed. With the exception of the weakness before referred to, I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the generally satisfactory condition of the school, especially when it is considered that Mr. Adams has only the assistance of a pupil teacher.

Considering the small number of attendances made by them during the year, the work of J. Ainsworth in the fourth standard, and W. Joyce, D. Sheedy, and M. Shanahan in the sixth standard, is deserving of special mention.

With reference to school accommodation, the absence of sufficient room for class work is a serious defect, and should be remedied as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. T. ROBINSON, Inspector.

	Stand. VI.	Stand. V.	Stand. IV.	Stand. III.	Stand. II.	Stand. I.	Below Std.
Presented	6	5	8	9	9	11	15
Passed	6	5	7	6	9	11	

On last Tuesday evening, at the termination of the concert given by the young ladies of All Saints Convent, prizes awarded on the Inspector's marks were distributed to the boys of St. Joseph's School, by the Rev. Father Carew. The following is the list:

Dux of the school.—W. J. Joyce.

Christian Doctrine.—First Class (Mr. Kennedy's prize of £1 1s), Thos. Phillips; second class (Mr. Kennedy's prize of £1 1s), George Hudd; third class, Patrick O'Connor.

Prize for the greatest number of attendances, M. Shinkwin.

Algebra.—First class, Thos. Phillips; second class, R. Fraher. D. Sheedy equal 1; D. Greany 2.

Euclid.—First class, Thos. Phillips; second class, R. Fraher. F. Foote equal 1; D. Sheedy 2. D. Greaney 3.

Sixth Standard.—1st prize Thos. Phillips; 2nd, Fred. Foote; 3rd, Dan. Sheedy.

Fifth Standard.—1st prize, R. Fraher; 2nd, H. Griffen; 3rd, D. Greaney.

Fourth Standard.—1st prize, Joseph Bourke; 2nd, John Parry; 3rd, H. McDonnell.

Third Standard.—1st prize, E. Quinn; 2nd, John Parsons; 3rd, M. Quinlan.

Second Standard.—1st, prize, Thos. Parry; 2nd, W. O'Brien, Thos. Casey, equal; 3rd, M. Fogarty.

First Standard.—1st prize, Gerald Joyce; 2nd, M. Phillips, John Heffernan, Joseph Shanahan, Thomas Shanahan, equal; 3rd, Thos. Butler.

At the last Civil Service Examination held in October, Master Wm. Jos. Joyce a pupil of St. Joseph's Boys' school, Greymouth, took second place in all the colony, obtaining 1925 marks out of a possible of 2400. There were altogether 120 candidates, 55 passed and 65 failed. In English Joyce gained the highest number of marks of all the candidates.

THE BATTLE OF TYRRELL'S PASS.

IN the notes to the "Annals of the Four Masters," the following account of the battle of Tyrrell's Pass is given: "The Captain Tyrrell mentioned in the Annals was Richard Tyrrell, a gentleman of the Anglo-Norman family of the Tyrrells, Lords of Fertullagh, in Westmeath. He was one of the most valliant and celebrated commanders of the Irish in the war against Elizabeth, and during a period of twelve years had many conflicts with the English forces in various parts of Ireland; he was particularly famous for bold and hazardous exploits and rapid expeditions. Copious accounts of him are given by Foynes Morrison, MacGeoghegan, and others. After the reduction of Ireland he retired to Spain. The battle of Tyrrell's Pass is described by MacGeoghegan and mentioned by Leland and other historians. It was fought in the summer of 1567 at a place afterwards called Tyrrell's Pass, now the name of a town in the barony of Fertullagh, in the county of Westmeath. When Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, heard that the English forces were preparing to advance into Ulster under the Lord Deputy Borough he dispatched Capt. Tyrrell, at the head of 400 chosen men, to act in Meath and Leinster, and by thus engaging some of the English forces to cause diversion and prevent their joining the Lord Deputy, or co-operating with Sir Conyers Clifford. The Anglo-Irish of Meath, to the number of 1,000 men, assembled under the banner of Barnwell, Baron of Trimleston, intending to proceed and join the Lord Deputy. Tyrrell was encamped with his small force in Fertullagh, and was joined by young O'Connor Faily, in the King's County. The Baron of Trimleston, having heard where Tyrrell was posted, formed the project of taking him by surprise, and for that purpose dispatched his son at the head of the assembled troops. Tyrrell, having received information of their advance, immediately placed himself in a posture of defence, and making a feint of flying before them as they advanced, drew them into a defile covered with trees, which place has since been called Tyrrell's Pass, and having detached half his men, under command of O'Connor, they were posted in ambush in a hollow adjoining the road. When the English were passing O'Connor and his men sallied out from their ambush, and with their drums and fifes played Tyrrell's march, which was the signal agreed upon for attack. Tyrrell then rushed out on them in front, and the English being thus hemmed in on both sides were cut to pieces, the carnage being so great that out of their entire force only one soldier escaped, and having fled through a marsh carried the news to Mullingar. O'Connor displayed amazing valour, and, being a man of great strength and activity, hewed down many of their men with his own hand, while the heroic Tyrrell at the head of his men repeatedly rushed into the thickest of the battle. Young Barnwell being taken prisoner his life was spared, but he was delivered to O'Neill. A curious circumstance is mentioned by MacGeoghegan, that from the heat and excessive action of the sword-arm the hand of O'Connor became so swelled that it could not be extricated from the guard of his sabre until the handle was cut through with a file.

Some say, "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

The ranks of the priesthood are to receive a venerable recruit in the person of Lord Charles Thynne, youngest son of the second, and uncle of the present, Marquis of Bath. Lord Charles was born in the year 1813. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, he entered the service of the Anglican Church, and was Rector of Kingston Deverill, Vicar of Longbridge, and a Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, when, in 1852, he resigned his preferments, preparatory to being received into the Catholic Church. Lord Charles married, nearly half a century ago, Miss Bagot, a daughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; but he has been a widower for some years. Lord Charles resided for a long time in Redcliffe Gardens, but has latterly lived at his place near Woodchester. After he is ordained, the new priest will probably join Canon Brownlow, at St. Mary's Church, Torquay.—*Weekly Register*.

We regret to announce the death of the Bishop of Down and Connor, which occurred early on Tuesday the 3rd, November, at Belfast, after a short illness. A telegram was received from the Pope giving the Apostolic Benediction to the Bishop a few hours before he died. Patrick Dorrian was a native of Downpatrick, where he was born early in the year 1814. In 1835 he entered Maynooth, and after a course marked by distinguished proficiency, was ordained by Archbishop Murray. For ten years he laboured in Belfast, and it was at this time that he attracted attention as a remarkable able preacher. During the terrible famine year of '47 Father Dorrian was appointed to the parish of Loughinisland, where he worked for thirteen years. In 1860 Dr. Denvir, the then bishop of Down and Connor, becoming enfeebled by age, Dr. Dorrian was elected coadjutor, with the right of succession; and five years after, at Dr. Denvir's death, he succeeded to the See. When the new bishop first entered upon the duties of his episcopate, few dioceses in Ireland were more miserably provided with educational establishments. To-day few stand higher in that respect. Out of the small nucleus of the Donegal Street Seminary he made St. Malachy's College what it now is—one of the first institutions of its kind in the country. To these are to be added the convent schools, and orphanages and industrial schools. There were at the time of Dr. Dorrian's consecration only three Catholic churches in Belfast. At present the Catholics can point with pride to the magnificent edifice in Derby street, St. Peter's; the equally magnificent church of St. Patrick, Donegal street, replacing the quaint unpretentious structure within which even many of the younger generation used to worship, and which dated from the year 1815; the beautiful Church of St. Mary, Chapel Lane, and others. On Wednesday the 4th inst. the remains were taken from the Bishop's palace to St. Patrick's Church, where they lay in state until the solemn office and Requiem High Mass on Friday morning.—*Weekly Register*.